APPALLING TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

Suicide of Skidmore, the Air-Gun Assassin.

He Cuts His Throat in His Cell at

FULL CONFESSION OF THE PRISONER.

The dual and fearful act of one of the most appalling dies over perpetrated in the city of Brooklyn closed career and existence of Skidmore, the air-gun n. yesterday morning, and sent the criminal from fference as to the result of the trial, which morning. It will be remembered that his most strenuously endeavored to procure a postent of the case, at the request of their elient, but were not successful in doing so. This fact, it is believed by many, disheartened Skidmore to such an xtent that he determined on maturing his secret pur-HOW THE SUICIDE WAS DISCOVERED.

the statement of Mr. Thomas Giddings, one of ers of the jail, it seems that he was summoned by a loud knocking in the middle corridor while on duty ten minutes before five o'clock yesterday morn-On proceeding to the place designated Mr. Gidwas informed by a prisoner name King, in cell No. 2, that Skidmore, who was also an inmate of that had out his throat, and was then bleeding to death. ering the cell he found Skidmore lying on the bed he door, on his left side, with his tace towards wall. On approaching the bed he found that his at had been cut from ear to ear, and the bed was throat had been cut from ear to ear, and the bed was saturated with blood, which was streaming from the gaping wound. He isid his hand upon the unfortunate man's shoulder and felt his pulse, which was not perceptible, though he was gasping heavily. The keeper then left the cell and notified the proper officials, and caused Dr. Willetts to be sent for. At ten minutes past five o'clock Skidmore breathed his last. The rasor with which his throat was cut was discovered, after his body had been removed to the dead house, lying on the bed

t of the greatest interest to the morbidly curious, as of whom obtained admission thereto during. It presented a sickening scene, while the rising from the locality—being situated in the ier—was almost unbearable. The apartment in (cell No. 12) is about fourteen by ten feet in and is lighted by a small aperture at the end of The bad on which he was lying and the floor were covered with blood, while the wall next a lay was also stained by contact with the bed. There were two beds in the cell, and, as is the one of them rests on the floor, which latter was a by the prisoner King. The walls were besith pictures and illustrations of various descripe majority of which were out from criminal—fitting ornaments for such an abode.

At THE BRAD BROOMS. bject of the greatest interest to the morbidly curious

nd was indicated by the right hand, and was of a h which shows a determination to accomplish his purpose. The Coroner's jury viewed the body at place at about eleven o'clock, and then proceeded is jail, where the inquest was need.

THE INQUEST—INTERESTRE TESTROSY.

6 first witness called was Thomas Giddings, who stammed as follows:—
What is your name? A. Thomas Giddings.

Tou reside here? A. Yes, sir.

One of the keepers of the County Jail? A. Yes,

Q Mr. Giddings, you will please state to the jury

Q. What time wa he (deceased) brought to jail yester-day afternoon? A. I should judge it was between four and five o'clock,
Q. Did you let him in? A. I don't know whether I let him in or not: I forget that.
Q. Did you lock him up? A. I locked him up.
Q. Did you have conversation with him? A. I had conversation with him as I was conveying him to his cell, and asked him how he felt; he said "very well:" be made the remark that they had nine jurors and were going to draw another panel the next day.
Q. Did he say anything onusual about it? A. Nothing at all; he was laughing and cerrying on.
Q. Was there any one in the cell with him? A. A man by the name of King; that was the man who gave the slarm.

by the name of King; that was the man who gave the sharm.

Q. He has been there since he (Skidmore) has been admitted?

A. Yes, sir; since he has been admitted.

Q. The outside doors of the cells are locked every night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. No one can get admission to the cells after sundown?

A. No, sir.

Q. What time did you leave last evening? were you here all night?

A. I was here all night? A. I was here all night.

Q. Your attention was not called to him till you found him this merning?

A. That is all you know in relation to his death?

A. That is all I know.

Coroner Lynch—Gentlemen, you have heard the testimony of Mr. Giddings, keeper of the jall, have you any questions to ask him?

By a Juror—What was the instrument he (Skidmore) used?—A. A razor, sir.

Q. Was it light then?—A. It was. His left hand was here (near the face) and the right hand clasped the razor.

Q. How came he with that razor in the cell?—A. I

e (near the face) and the right hand clasped the or.

How came he with that razor in the cell?—A. I t know, sir, I am sure.

Were you aware that he had the razor in the ?—A. I was not aware at the time. It has been omary to allow prisoners to shave themselves before had been found guilty.

**, another Juror—How many cells have you charge in?—A. All the cells.

How often do you examine these cells, in order to wif there are any instruments of that kind in ?—A. I scarcely ever examined them for that purbecause the prisoners have these instruments in to shave with them. It has been the custom to prisoners to have razors to shave themselves.

our presence? A. We admit them into the corridor to alk to friends.

Q. De you examine the ceils after they leave? A. to, sir, we don't have time; if we have, however, any respicion that they have handed in anything or that tind we examine.

By another Juror—The persons arrested for different crimes are all treated alike; if a capital offence or a mere petit larcomy, all alike? A. The middle tier we use for criminals altogether.

By another Juror—Are all prisoners of this kind allowed to have razors in their cells? A. That is customary; I never heard anything to the contrary in any prison I have visited.

The Coroner—Did you find anything class besides this mater? A. I found those three letters.

Q. These three? (showing them to witness). A. Tes, it.

Ung.
Where do you recide, sir? A. In New York.
Whereabouts? A. In Rivington street. Q. Now a
ser confined in this jail? A. Yes sir.
How long have you been here confined in this jail?
san't say—about three weeks now—two or three

towards daylight when I woke up and relied ever, I heard him groan.

Q. You are confined in the same cell with him? A. Yes sir; he was up pretty much all night writing; I awke two or three times and he spoke to me as if annoyed at something; towards daylight I rolled over on my left side when I heard this groan (witness here gave as imitation of the sound; I looked at the door, but nothing was there; I then looked at skidmore and heard him again; I jumped up and saw blood all over him; "My gracious," I said, "he has out his throat," and I went to the window and hallood "Murder! murder! come here, a man has cut his throat;" I could not think of his right name I was so excited; so I said "a mean." Q. Well, who came? A. Well, I don't know who they were that came first.

Q. Who opened the door of the cell? A. I suppose the man with the key; I could not recognize him; well, one of them came afterwards and epened the door; Giddings came after the door was open.

Q. The doctor arrived about how long after you made the slarm? A. It seems to me it must have been fitten minutes or so.

Q. Was he dead when the doctor arrived? A. Yes.

ne would come out all right; yesterday afternoon he was talking very sociably and good natured.

Q. What did he say? A. That he had got on well, and that he would come out all right.

Q. Did you hear him over say that he would commit suicide? A. I never heard him mention a word of it.

Q. Was he in the habit of shaving himself in the cell?

Q. Did you hear him ever say that he would commits suicide? A. I never heard him mention a word of it.
Q. Was he in the habit of shaving himself in the cell?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How often was he in the habit of shaving himself? A. Two or three times a week.
Q. Have you haved while he has been in the cell?
A. Yes, sir, with this razor.
Q. Whose razor is this? A. Skidmore's.
Q. Who brought it into the cell and gave it to him?
A. I don't know, sir.
Q. You were in the habit of using this razor? A. Yes, sir; i used it altogether to shave myself; he asked me to sharpen it good, for he wanted to shave good.
Q. When was that? A. Yesterday.
By a Juror—What time yesterday? Just after dianer.
Q. What time in the afternoon do you think? A. About three or four o'clock.
Q. This is when he asked you to do it? A. Yes, sir; when he asked me; he used to ask me, in fact, every day just to rub it up, for fear I would go out.
By another Juror—Did he shave himself yesterday afternoon after he came back from court? A. No, sir.
By another Juror—When did he shave himself last?
A. Yesterday, I think, between breakfant and noon.
By a Juror—Did you have any suspicion that he was going to commit suicide? A. No, sir; not at all; he was talking to me very good naturediy; he spoke to me during the night once or twice, saying, "You can get to sleep well enough."

Q. Had he ever made the romark to you before about sharpening up his razor good? A. Yes, sir; once before he did; it was nearly two weeks ago.
Q. You never had auspicion that he was going to commit suicide? A. No, sir.
The Coroner—When did he commence to write these letters? A. After he ate his suppor; he was up nearly all night, and every time I woke up he was writing, and I wondered what he was writing so much for.
Q. Did you have any conversation with him while he was writing these istors? What was it? A. I woke up and said:—"What, up and yot writing?" He said, "Yes, but I will soon be through."
Q. You don't remember when he said you could get asleep? A. Yes, sir; that was the time.
By

Andrew J. Willetta aworn.

By the Coroner—You are a physician? A. I am.
Q. Also jail physician? A. I am. sir.
Q. Just stake when your attention was called to Mr.
Skidmore this morning, and what you found? A. I was called out of bed, goniennen, this morning, somewhore between five and air o'clock, buing informed that the prisoner Skidmore had out his throat; I came immediately, and upon examining the body found life extinct; he was lying upon the bed which was placed upon the pipes on the south side of the cell, with his face turned towards the wall; I found the throat out, passing from the left side of the neck ever to the right, and the clothing of the prisoner, sawking and ficer contained a large amount of blood; the wall of the cell on the same also begintered with blood; I cealed flad no trace of blood in any other part of the cell.

Q. A raser of this description would produce a wound such as you found upon examination? A. It would, sir.

is not insails what has brought me to this lone and dream included. Now it wish to say to my friends and the Fund deand included. Now it wish to say to my friends and the Fund deand included not kill Wim. B. Carr for the purposes or a Hinry abbort nor am is Bundar or a patite that god forgive those for calling set the preas was rather severe on me since the first except two articles I sau in the sumant yesterday & to day Now! wish to speak of the conduct or officer. Dwyor the reason is speak of his conduct and I leave it to all fairmined mus if he down his duty as it should be done I think be did not if as he stated that he saw a man aciding suspicious for a haif an hour and he stood by a watching it would have been more to his credit if he had off whent up to the man and asked him what he was a doing there and if he could not give a good account of himself to take him to the station house then he would have saved two lives—Now about that Bunch of Keys found on My person, there were is believe dive or sit one Belonged to My Big tool chest the other small ones to my little chests one was the night key to the hous I live in and the big Key was one i used to my own room door, I made it when I Boarned with Mr. Mount in hopkins sit of which they will tell amybody. Now it will Answer Lemuel siteka he stated in the Williams-burg things (Finnes) of the 25d of May that it was Born in New York that is true but i was of irish Parcents that is not true for they Both Born here, and that it was brought up with the lowest class of loafers that is not true, unless belonging to the itre Department makes a man one, he also say that i became acquainted with his stater about ten years ago I cant sear any truth in that for my oldess Boy is going fifteen years old and I have two others over twelve, he still say that he has A snape, coan that it posined my wife. Now if he has it is every stratege for when his Brother dan and his wife first started that report i when it so the proper effort he what he will be supplied to the interest

and i am voir what i hould under that dead before I do this one.

Now Dear mether I have sold to you all of my affects to be disposed of for the Benefit of my officers got bises them and protect them from all will and you will dispose of the and protect them from all will and you will dispose of the and protect them from all will and you will dispose of the and protect them from my soul to get those things and Kate, charley wish to go in the country with my dear claster, mother I want you to get those things that was taken from my house by a relative of my wife —— now Dear mother I don't do this rash act for fear of being hung, but of fear of going to the state prison and I would rather die than got there for I believe this is the first time that the name of Skidmore has been disgraced and I hope it will bety ou and my children brothers and sixers and friends rarewell and may you all forgive me as I have asked the lord From you erring Son.

WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE.

se I have asked the lord From your criting Son.

GENTIEMEN.—This is all the testimony I have to offer you in this case. The testimony that has been adduced on this crammation clearly shows the cause of death of deceased. It is not for me to intimate what your vardies shall be; but I trust that you will have no difficulty in arriving at a verdict. If you desire to retire and deliberate you can de so; but I think it is hardly necessary. The testimony is clear and conclusive that he committed suicide.

The jury thereupon rendered the following verdict without leaving the room:—

"We find that William T. Skidmore, deceased, came to his death by suicide on the morning of the 19th of June, 1507, in his cell as the county jail, by cutting his threat with a rance,"

[Signed).—John Tyler, John J. Suydam, Joseph T. Dill, Gemeilus Fergusse, Berid health, John J. Bull,

the afternoon. The body will be removed to-day for interment by a brother-in-law of decased, who is each to reside in New York.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, in which the unfortunate man was being tried, opened shortly before ten o'clock, Judge Barnard and Justices Heys and Yoorhees, presiding. The news of the drandful occurrence had already reached those present in the court room, which was crowded with speciators anxious to hear what action would be taken. Mr. Stovens, the clork, announced that those jurors who had been summoned to attend at ten o'clock might go, but requested the nine gentlemen who had been empanelled to remain.

Judge Barnard—What suggestion have you to make, Mr. Morris, in relation to this pending trial?

District Attorney Morris—I have no particular suggestion to make, if the Court please, except we announce the fact that since the adjournment of the court yesterday the prisoner upon trial has committed suicide in his cell by cutting his throat with a raser. Of course that ends further proceedings in court in this case. I have been requested by the Corener to sak the Court to request the jurors who have been sworn in this case. I have been requested the jurors who have been sworn in this case. I have not have been sworn in this case. I had desired that the law would take its course and the community would have the benefit of a trial, a conviction and the execution of the law in this case. Yet, as the extreme penalty of the law was death, and the prisoner having forfeited life for the commission of this ories, and his life having been destroyed by himself, it still will be a warning to some extent, at least to all who may be disposed to violate the law. I regret, however, that the law has not been permitted to take its course.

Judge Barnard—You gentlemen who have been sworn in this trial will not be needed. You have heard the request made by the Coroner, that you call at his office. You are not bound to do it; it is voluntary on your part, and you can go or not, as you choose.

His Hon

MAURICE LANERGAN, THE WIFE MURDERER

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Maurice Lauergan Sentenced to be Executed on the Ninth of August. Before Recorder Hackett. The court room was crowded yesterday, it having been

understood that Maurice Lanergan, who was convicted of murder in the first degree, would be sentenced to expiate his offence on the scaffold. After some preliminary business was transacted the Olerk directed Lanergan

Mr. Kintsing, one of the counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict being

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Plaurice Lanergan, the Wife Murderer, not to be Executed on the 9th day of August—A Writ of Error and Stay of Execution Granted.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Granted.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Application was made in this Court yesterday, by William F. Kintzing and C. S. Spencer, of counsel, for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Maurice Lanergan, the condemued wife murderer, who was convicted at the Court of General Sessions, at the present term, of the murder of his wife, Delia Lanergan, on the 26th of last month, and who was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to be executed on the 9th of August next. After hearing counsel the Court granted the application. It is the intention of Mesura Spencer & Kintsing to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, upon certain exceptions taken during the trial, unless the General Term should reverse the judgment. The stay was served upon Sheriff Kelly yesterday afternoon.

Inquest on Three Stillborn Children.—Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at the Eighth Ward Station House over the remains of three stillborn children which were found secreted in an ash barrel, by Jule Majorssey, 119 Laurens street. Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., made a post moriem examination of the bodies, and in his opinion the children were not born alive. The remains presented the appearance of having been preserved in alcohol, and the presumption is that they have been in possession of some doctor or midwife, who, through fear of exposure or trouble of some kind, had deposited the remains in the ash barrel which stood in front of Mr. Majorssey's house. Child Munden.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest on the body of a male child which was found lying dead under the stoop of premises 164 West Thirty-

Deputy Commissioner Issac E. Mesmore having discovered that the Dusiness of fillell distillation was being carried on to a very great extent in the Eighth and Ninth Internal Revenue Collection districts, set his detective force at work yesterday, and succeeded in making seizure of a large number of these establishments. These seisures will result in the conflection of a large quantity of liquor and apparatus for its manufacture.

Collector Shook, of the Thirty-second district, on being informed that an illiest still was being worked at No. 49 James street, sent an inspector there to make an investigation rote the affair, which investigation resulted in the seizure of a copper still, mash subs, and ether property used for distilling purposes. When the seizure was made there was fire under the still, and appearances indicated that the liliest business had been carried on for some months. The Collector will have all the property

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Champagne Case—Continued.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States against 3,100 Cases of Champagnery St. Marceaux, claimant.—The hearing in this cas resumed yesterday morning, before Judge Blat

then proceeded with, the evidence build the claimants.

The court adjourned at the usual hour.

Important to Distillers-Motion to Bond of Distillery-Discussion of Counsel-Motion

In this case counsel for the claimants, Mr. H. J. David, renewed his motion to bond the Hamilton street distilrenewed his motion to bond the Hamilton street distillery seized by order of the United States District Attorney, Mr. Samuel G. Couriney, for an alleged violation of the Internal Revenue law, and presented in support of his motion additional affidavits. Counsel hoped his honor would grant the motion, so that his client might pursue his egitimate business, which through the seizure of his

Mr. Couriney, United States District Attorney, on behalf of the government, said:—Your Honor, in opposing this motion 1 go on the principle that no distilleries should be admitted to bond at all. I take the ground also in this connection that no honest man can afford to run a distillery and pay the expenses of manufacturing the article, and pay the government tax of \$2 a galion, when he can go and buy in the open market a similar article at \$1 35 a galion, as dealers in whiskey say can be done. And any bonding by the court, must therefore, if the statement be correct, be an encouragement to illicit distillation, and I intend hereafter, your Henor, to oppose all such motions.

silicit distillation, and I intend hereafter, your Henor, eppose, ai such motions.

Mr. Bavid, for the claimant, replied to Mr. Courtm. He did not think the argument of the District Attors would be taken into consideration, whether a man corpursue a profitable business or not in a certain it with that the court had nothing to do. The quest bere is the fact that the government has made a sets of this distillery and its working property, and they n claim a right over it. We, in that connection, ask if the property be bonded, oldering to give security to railivative, and probably a great deal more than it wor realize if disposed of at a forced sale. The object the motion now is for leave to renew the motion me

to law. I should be happy to have the assistance of so learned a distiller in striving to get an accurate knowledge of this sot, and oven your Honor might be benefited by his sid in construing the various sections. Here is a fact conceded by everybody:—The tax on whiskey is 32 a gallon, the expense of manufacture and running the establishment is at least 80 cents more, making the cost of distillation, before the whiskey leaves the distillery, at least \$2.80, and here comes the other fact, that you can buy in open market whiskey at the rate of \$1.30 per gallon. Now any man who attempts, in the face of these facts, to run a distillery, must do it with an intent to defraud the government. I say therefore, with these facts before the Court, in my humble opinies it is not an exercise of a sound discretion to bead these distillation has been largely carried on, I understand the Judge there has decided that in no case will be bond a distillery. I am very glad of the opportunity to state here before your Honor and the reporters of the press, that since your Honor has been on the bench there has been but one distillery bonded in this district, and that was case that your Honor was satisfied required additional facts, to warrant the senure, to those put forward by the selling officer.

Mr. David had no doubt but that the District Attorney could obtain the survices of his client as an expounder of the Revenue law, particularly now that he was prevented from pursuing his proper business. As to the affidavits commented on so seversly, in denying the allegation a wide acope was permitted to claimants. They could not go into the nice technicalities of the law in making their statements. His client simply sets forth that he did nothing in violation of the law as he understood it, and therefore he denies the allegation. All that was before his Honor was the question of bond, and if the government established its claim they would give security amply sufficient to indemnify it. This was of course at the discretion of his Ronor, w

The petitions of the following named persons were yesterday filed in the office of Chief Clerk Wilmarth:

Morris Ash and James Molatyre, both of New York; counsel, Phillip J. Joschimsen; Mathew McSherry, New York; counsel G. Terwilliger.

THE FIRST COMPULSORY PETITION.

The first compulsory position was filed yesterday by James Low & Co., through their counsel, Dubois Smith, to declare E. Silverstein & Co., of New York, bankrupts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

Is a Corporation Liable for Damages Arising from the Criminal Acts of Its Servants?

Before Judge Peckham.

Patrick Murphy as The Pury-second Street and Grand Street Brillroad Company.—The plaintiff, on the morning of the 14th of Pebruary, 1866, was a passenger on one of the defendant's care, and was proceeding to his work at an iron foundry near the castern terminus of the route. The plaintiff testifed that he embarked at Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, and that before reaching Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue the conductor, John E. Lyon, became involved in a dispute with a passenger about the payment of fare, and was violent in his manner. At or near the latter place plaintiff was standing on the front platform of the car with the driver, and suggested to the driver that as the conductor

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 2 Action to Recover on a Shipbuilding Contract

the basance to be paid on the satisfactory completion of the work.

The plaintiffs claim that through various acts of the defendant they were retarded in the performance of the work, so that the whole time which elapsed from the commencement of the work to its completion was thirteen months, and that owing to advances in the cost of labor and material from the time at which the contract should have been completed up to the time when it was actually flushed caused an outlay by plaintiffs of \$6.005 in excess of the contract price; and for the recovery of this amount the present action is instituted.

The defendant answers by a simple denial of the material facts, and alleges that at the time the contract was made the government, being engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, employed and used nearly all the shippards in the country for its requirements in the construction of vessels of war, and that the delay arose from this fact, and not from any act of defendant.

The case was argued before the court without a jury. Decision reserved. For the plaintiffs, D, and T, MoMahon; for the defendant, Lockwood and Reed.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L The Eric Railway Case.

us sell it for our gin;" witness then replied "it is of no use;" the can was broken at the time and the powder was in lumps resembling coal or oaks; the fragments fell out through holes in the eart, and at the river wit-ness swept the remainder out with his fest; afterwards, heard that some children had bean hurand by the pow-der, and told Fester, who said "That was too had." On the cross examination witness slaided that he was not at that time in the suppley of Foster, but was work-ing for one John Dunn, a stavedors, and carried coal to defendant's yard; worked for other parties also. Case still on trial. For the plaintiff, fir. Clinton; for the de-fendant, J. H. Anthon.

mportant Railroad Docidon—Passengers are Bound by the Printed Rules on the Tickets. Billott Walter on The Dry Dock, East Broadway and

fraction of a cent, in default of a ticket the company may collect from any passenger the full cent in lieu of such fraction.

Second.—A railroad company has the undoubted legal right, established by a long current of authorities, to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations as are proper to promote the comfort and safety of their passengers, to ensure the payment of the regular fare and to protect the company from imposition and wrong. A within or heedless neglect by a passenger of reasonable regulation actually or by strong inference made known to him exempt them from any liability for the consequences. He forfeits his right to ride, and the conductor is lawfully authorized to eject him.

Third.—The acceptance of a railroad ticket by a passenger constitutes a contract between him and the company, and it is only by a compliance with the terms of the contract that he is entitled to transportation. He is also presumed to know and bound to observe the reasonable rules and regulations of the company. The only question to be determined in this case is whether the regulation is reasonable, and this is always a question of law for the Court, which it would be error to submit to the jury. 15 N. Y. R. 455: 20 N. Y. R. 126.

Flurth.—This regulation was plainly reasonable and just. The law compels the defendants to issue tickets or pay the tax themselves. In every other form of tickets which have been adopted or used by city railroad companies opportunities for frauds have arisen. The tickets have been forged. This style of ticket is intended to prevent such fraud and is admirably adapted for that purpose. The conductor is required to inspect the main ticket bearing the two signatures, with which he is acquainted, to ascertain that it is genuine; otherwise any one may print and use the small tickets, and the fraud the company.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

on their own recognizances.

The Grand Jury came into court in the with a batch of indictments, and having find business, were discharged for the term with to fi the Court.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—SNUMBRAIC OR-tions.—Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 11, 13, 79, 71, 75, 22, 34, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Still Another Triangular Collision Case.

Before Judge Benedict.

Patrick Quine vs. the Sicamboat Transport and the William E. Cheney.—The libeliant was the owner of the Lucy Pratt, a canal boat, which was being towed by the William E. Cheney from Elizabethport to New York laden with coal, on the 10th day of June, 1865, when

we obe red inti when the superior was an account to be going in the same direction as the Transport. The case has occupied two days and was submitted to the Coard, because reserved. Emerson & Goodrich for libelland, Beobs, Dean & Doubles for the Chemy, Saaford & Woodraff for the Transport.

Champagne Versus Whicker—The Trins in the Alleged Distillery Francis Pestponed.

Before Judge Benedict.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning United States District Attorney B. F. Tracey moved for the trial of the parties in the above named case—Messra. Devin, Tappan, Levan and Pfillips.

The detendants were in court, and were represented through counsel by Messra. Evans and De Witt. The government was represented by United States District.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Enstern District Murder.'
Before Judge Barnard and Justices Hoyt and Voorbeen.
The trial of Ephraim Morris, who was indicted for the murder of John Fitzpatrick, by stabbing him on the night of the 18th of March last, while on Ninth atreet, near Grand, Williamsburg, was to have come up for trial yeaterday, but was postponed until next term, on motion of ex-Judge Moore, counsel for the prisoner. The court then adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Athany, N. Y., June 10, 1867.
The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 20:—Noz. 25, 135, 131, 154, 155, 186, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, 165, 165, 166.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dunderberg-Her Guns-The Vessel Lonking.

Prior to the departure of the iron-clad Dunderberg for inch gun, mounted on the patented carriage of Captain Ericsson, will be permitted to remain. The propriety of allowing the first fruits of such an invaluable invention